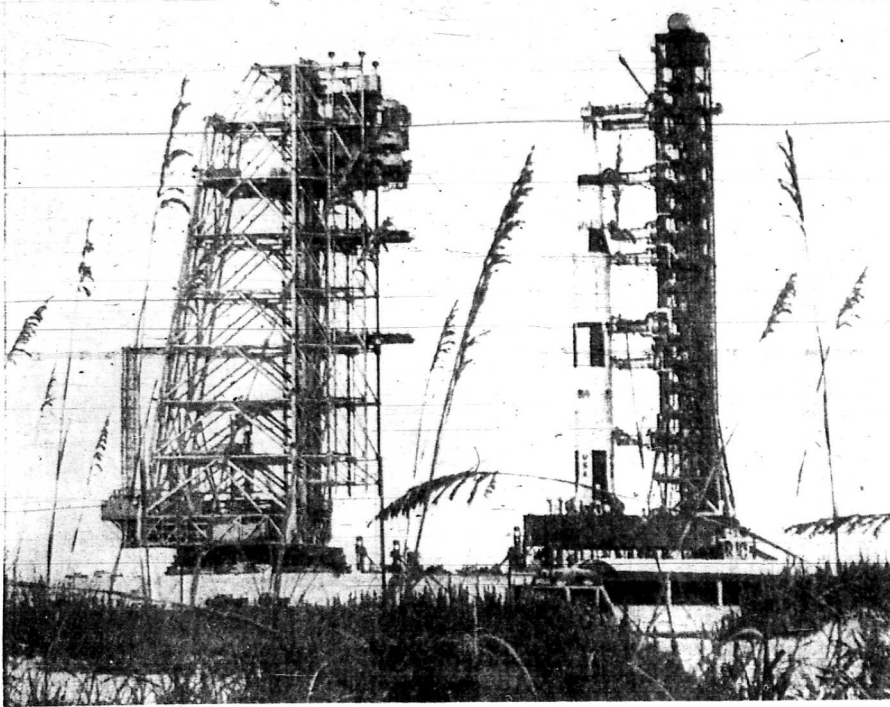


# Rocket And Crew Ready For Blastoff



**ROCKET POISED** — The mobile service structure to the Saturn V rocket holding the Apollo 11 spacecraft was moved back Tuesday as the countdown for today's launch moved ahead at the Cape Kennedy

space complex. The three Apollo 11 astronauts, Neil A. Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., worked Tuesday on final phases of their flight. (AP Wirephoto)

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — Based for the century's greatest adventure, space agency officials declared the Apollo 11 astronauts, rocket and spacecraft ready for launching Wednesday to land two Americans on the moon.

"Apollo 11 is proceeding well toward the planned launching at 9:32 a.m. EDT," mission director George H. Hage said Tuesday.

"We have had a very smooth count. There have not been any problems whatsoever that would scratch us," said launch director Roger A. Petrone. He said weather predictions are "very favorable" for launch.

Cloudy cover may prevent spectators from seeing the 365-foot-tall Apollo 11 rocket above 15,000 feet, however.

Confident and in good spirits for their quarter-million-mile voyage to the moon, lunar explorers Neil A. Armstrong, 38, Michael Collins, 38, and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., 39, have shown no evidence of any illness of any sort," said Dr. Charles A. Berry, chief astronaut physician.

Hage said in a news conference, however, that failure is always a possibility.

"Anytime you have a space vehicle with many million parts, there are a lot of elements that have to work right," he said. "Nevertheless, project officials have done everything man can do to minimize the chance of failure."

The astronauts spent most of Tuesday in crew quarters, reviewing the 112,000 plan and reviewing their strength for the demanding 168-hour mission to and from the moon.

Aldrin set aside some time to hone his pilot proficiency in a lunar landing craft trainer, while Armstrong talked with his wife Janet.

Mrs. Armstrong flew in the area Monday night in a private plane, she is the only one of the three astronauts' wives planning to watch the launch at Cape Kennedy. The other Apollo 11 wives will view it on television at their homes near the Manned Spacecraft Center at Houston, Tex.

"Everything conceivable has been done to assure our safety," said Armstrong. "We have high confidence. Otherwise we would not go."

Nearly a million persons were expected to witness the blast off firsthand. They include former President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, hundreds of congressmen and officials from foreign lands, and poor people in multi-drawn waiting lines for money for the \$255-million mission could be better spent helping them.

Plane loads of VIPs began flying to the area Tuesday.

At the launch pad, crews installed batteries aboard Apollo 11's 365-foot-tall Saturn 5 rocket and completed preparing the spacecraft.

Success on Apollo 11 would mean the accomplishment of the goal set by President John F. Kennedy May 25, 1961, when he committed the nation to take on the task "before this decade is out, of landing man on the moon and returning him safely to earth."

It also would prove the moon is an accessible frontier for scientific exploration, answer numerous scientific questions including perhaps whether life exists away from earth, and gain incalculable political prestige for the United States for winning the moon race.

An unending Soviet space rush toward the moon, possibly to salvage some consolation for Russia by snagging up a sample of moon rock and bringing it to earth before Apollo 11, Luna 15.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Sen. Smith's Name On Disc For Moon

(NEWS Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON — The name of Maine's senior senator, Margaret Chase Smith, is etched on a small silicon disc which will be placed on the moon to recognize government officials who have contributed to America's space achievements.

Sen. Smith, who is ranking Republican on the Aeronautics and Space Sciences Committee, said Tuesday she will remain here to watch the launch on television rather than accompany the large congressional contingent heading for Cape Kennedy.

Sen. Smith's name is on the space committee from its inception in the Senate and also on the Appropriations Subcommittee which has handled the funding of the entire Apollo program. Her strong support for the effort, along with that of other members of the same committee in the house and senate, will be cited on the special disc.

Asked to comment on the moon landing attempt, Sen. Smith prepared a statement reflecting general public concern over the success of the venture.

"I pray first for the safety (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Oil Imports Plan Again Under Fire

By JOE BROOKS

AUGUSTA — The oil imports program came under fire again from New England officials Tuesday as they continued to underscore the high prices paid by residents of the Northeast for home heating fuel.

Statements were released simultaneously by Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis and jointly by the New England Resources Council and New England Governors' Conference.

The task force has been hearing testimony for several weeks, has scheduled hearings in August and is expected to make its report to President Nixon early next fall.

The study committee was formed when Maine began to push its trade zone and oil import applications early during the Nixon Administration.

In his statement, Gov. Curtis urged that the oil import system be eliminated in not more than

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Nurse, 48, Is Missing On Monhegan

MONHEGAN ISLAND — A search for a 48-year-old nurse from the Bronx, N.Y., apparently missing here since Friday night centered on land Tuesday, according to the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department.

The missing woman has been identified as Paula Kirschner, who apparently was missing only hours after arriving at the small, but remote island resort 10 miles at sea of the coast of Port Clyde.

She was discovered missing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Loans To Sugar Firm 'Biggest EDA Headache'

By DONALD R. LARRABEE

WASHINGTON — Assistant Commerce Secretary Robert Podesta says government loans to help Maine's new sugar industry have become the Economic Development Administration's "biggest headache."

Podesta told an inquiry: "The EDA loans, totaling \$8.7 million, have produced some jobs in Acadia County but he said the sugar enterprise itself 'has been very, very unsatisfactory.'"

Predicted it "We predicted the headache," commented subcommittee chairman John Rooney, D-N.Y., who has been critical of the loans to Maine Sugar Industries Inc. since the program began in 1966.

Podesta said "it is the biggest headache we have in the agency." He admitted he has spent a lot of time on the problem. The commerce official recently arranged with the Maine company to defer loan repayments until December 1 while government auditors examine the operation more closely.

"It is not a business which should have been situated there in the first place," said Rep. Mark Andrews, R-N.D., "as we

tried to tell Sugar producers." The subject came up at Commerce Department budget hearing behind closed doors last May. The testimony, some of it off the record, was released Tuesday.

Seems Impressed

Podesta appeared impressed that Maine Sugar had been able to get so much public financial support in the circumstances.

"This company has public stockholders and the stock has gone from \$25 to \$4 or \$5 in the last six or seven months. The company had a disastrous year. 'They have really done a great job of raising more money from the public,' Podesta continued. "They registered and sold two issues of securities without underwriting funds and pumped money from the public into the project since October, but the fact is we still do not know whether they will be able to refine sugar and use their sugar beets to make something that is an economic product."

Chairman Rooney noted that Maine Sugar Industries had reported an operating loss for the first fiscal quarter ended last January 31 of \$354,410 on sales of \$2 million.

Rep. William D. Hathaway, D-Me., said attacks on the Maine sugar beet loans have been generated by members of Congress to satisfy interests in their own congressional districts.

The Maine congressman said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## 'Moon Monday' Is Suggested

(NEWS Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON — President Nixon will be asked to consider a Portland man's suggestion that next Monday be declared a "Moon Monday" holiday in celebration of the expected U.S. lunar landing.

The idea was conceived by Portland public relations executive James Reed Jr. who passed it along by telephone to Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R-Me. Sen. Smith said it sounded worthwhile and asked Reed to put his proposal in writing and send it to her. She said she would see that it was delivered to the White House and urge the President to consider it.

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## Yesterday, The Continents: Now, The Planets

By C. L. SULZBERGER

(C) New York Times News Service BOSTON—More people will watch today's moonshot that were actually alive at the time of all past historic voyages of discovery. Far exceeding the throngs gathered on an overburdened Florida land-spit, hundreds of millions everywhere cluster beside television sets.

The first time human beings actually drifted off their native earth was in a ship with select, by twinned crew, chosen by Vow on behalf of God: An ark of zopher wood and pitch escape a world filled with violence. Noah's craft was 420 feet long which is surprisingly impressive

compared with the 363-foot moon rocket and dwarfs its tiny lunar module.

Virgil described a similar thrust into the unknown when Aeneas was warned: "Long shall be thine exile, and weary journey, of sea must thou plough." He challenged destiny in an old wooden hull with oars or green boughs: "Virgil wrote:

"They sit down at the thwarts, and their arms are tense on the oars, at full strain they wait the signal, while thrashing fear and rich passion of glory drain their riotous blood. Then, when the clear trumpet-note sounds, . . . All

the sea is torn asunder by oars."

We have only scriptural or literary revelation for the earliest journey into fog: The greatest recorded age of discovery prior to our own was the 15th 16th Century period initiated by Henry the Navigator, Portuguese prince, and heralded by discovery of the Azores.

Subsequently bold men from Portugal, Spain, England, Holland and France set out to explore what they believed to be a dish-shaped world over whose brim lay chaos. Only when Columbus had proved the scientists correct—that this was indeed a globe—did they circumnavigate it.

Vasco da Gama put down the Tazus and around Africa into the unknown. Before departing, he and a hundred crewmen prayed at length, holding candles and then boarded four ships on an eldritch tide. But it was Columbus who made the most dramatic breakthrough prior to the moonshot.

Anchors Aweigh

In August 1492, Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison wrote: "Columbus went on board his flagship on the small hours of Friday the third and gave signal to get under way. Before the sun rose, all three vessels had anchors aweigh, and with sails hanging limp from their yards

were floating down the Rio Tinto on the morning ebb, using their long sweeps to maintain steerage-way. . . they could hear the friars chanting the ancient hymn 'Iam Lucas Orii sideris' with its haunting refrain, 'Et Nunc Et In Perpetuum' which we rendered 'Evermore and Evermore.'"

From Columbus' proof of the world's roundness to circumnavigation was a matter of one generation. Magellan took off in old ships lacking adequate spars because the Spanish government wished to scrimp. The Portuguese Ambassador wrote his sovereign: "I assure you

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



**IT STARTED HERE** — Dr. Robert H. Goddard stands with the world's first liquid-propellant rocket at Auburn, Mass., March 16, 1926. When launched, the rocket soared 41 feet high and carried 184 feet in 2 1/2 seconds. It moved at 60 miles an hour and was the forerunner of the powerful machines that hurl spacecraft into orbit today. (AP Wirephoto)

# Bangor Daily News

CITY

NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

The Weather

Fair, hot, humid

Full Report on Page 2

## Apollo Takes Unerring Aim At Moon

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — Three men wearing American flags in their left sleeves rocketed away from earth Wednesday, July 16, 1969, to take mankind's most daring step into the unknown, a walk on the moon.

From some 60,000 miles out, the astronauts beamed back color- or television pictures of earth, catching the blue-green disc over the Pacific Ocean.

It was the second try by civilian Neil A. Armstrong, Jr. and Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Collins to capture a television view for earthmen. The first try failed because of antenna trouble on earth.

"Hey, Houston," Buzz Aldrin called down. "You s--- pose you could turn the earth a little bit more than just water?"

"Roger," 11," acknowledged mission control. "I don't think we've got much control over that. Looks like you'll have

to settle for water."

Armstrong provided the brief narrative for the 15-minute TV show, which was received at the Goldstone Tracking Station in California and taped for later relay to Houston.

"We're seeing the center of the earth as viewed from the spacecraft," Armstrong said, "and the eastern Pacific Ocean. We have not been able to visually pick up the Hawaiian Island chain but we can clearly see the western coast of North America, the United States, the San Joaquin Valley, the high Sierras, Baja California, and Mexico as far down as Acapulco, and the Yucatan Peninsula, and you can see all through Central America to the northeast coast of South America, Venezuela and Columbia. Not sure you'll be able to see all that on your screens down there."

The television show came less than 12 hours after launch. The dunes nearly over. The major maneuvers went off without a

hitch. They astronauts were ahead of the flight plan, and mission control gave them permission to sleep two hours early—about 9 p.m.

From the minute they blasted off from Cape Kennedy, Fla., at 9:32 a.m. (EDT)—a shade over half a second later—their troubles were all small.

One of them was the first bulky televi—transmission. On the other hand, the course of Apollo 11 was so accurate that a planned correcting maneuver was skipped.

By launch time more than a million people had flocked to the beaches around Cape Kennedy. Television via satellite and ground relay beamed the launch to an estimated 328 million people in at least 133 nations.

His confidence buoyed by the smoothness of the flight, President Nixon urged all Americans to make Monday a holiday so they could watch the first men walk on the moon in the early hours of that day. His announce-

ment came with the flight barely six hours old.

"In past ages exploration was a lonely enterprise," he said.

"But today, the miracles of space travel are matched by the miracles of space communications, even across the vast lunar distance, television brings the moment of discovery into our homes, and makes all of us participants."

Discovery could come sooner for a Soviet spaceship Luna 15, unmanned, and with the barest of information available on its mission, was nearing the moon.

Britain's Jodrell Bank Radio Observatory reported a burst of signals from the Soviet spaceship just before Apollo 11 soared into space. Some believe Luna 15 is to soft land, scoop up lunar soil, and bring it back to earth.

Everything was perfect for Apollo 11, after a confusion that was always on or ahead of schedule. Two and-a-half hours after launch a ginal rocket burn broke the grip of earth's gravity

and sent Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins toward the waxing crescent moon, a scant 100 hours away.

"You're on your way now," announced mission control.

An hour and a half later the astronauts disengaged from their launch rocket, docked with the lunar lander, zinged inside the rocket's hull and latched it, ready for the long coast to the moon.

Radio commands from the ground sent the now useless third stage of Saturn 5 into a long orbit around the sun, to get it out of the way.

Below them, the astronauts had a shinking view of earth. Said spacecraft commander Armstrong, "Out my window right now I can observe the entire continent of North America, Alaska over the pole down to the Yucatan Peninsula, Cuba, the northern part of South America, and then I run out of window."

He also beamed a weather report earthward. Clear over most of the United States, except for a cloudy front moving across the center of the nation clear over the Greenland ice-cap.

"I don't know what I was looking at," chuckled Mike Collins at the other window, "but the view was pretty good."

After their major maneuvers, the astronauts concentrated on navigating by the stars, picking out their pure light in the blackness of space. Then came an eating period, a series of routine tests, and another meal, culminating in a nine-hour rest period.

The only trace of worry came with a faulty indicator light on the spacecraft control panel. A check of systems straightened it out. Flight controllers said there were a number of malfunctions they called "fuzzies" that would be chased down during the night.

The crew was concerned slightly because they had used more maneuvering fuel than expected. Mission control said to forget it, it was no problem.

Meanwhile, Apollo 11 was moonward, headed at some 2,500 miles an hour. It will slow gradually as its momentum is nibbled away by earth gravity, but then it will increase again as the spacecraft goes over the gravity hill and falls into the spell of the moon.

The star attitude in the spacecraft contrasted with the thrills the flight created around the world.

Their voices were quiet, almost flat, clicking off mechanically the details of blast-off and flight. Their heartbeats, recorded on earth, were less excited than on their earlier space jaunts.

Parked temporarily in earth orbit, they switched couches from launch positions to flight positions. Collins taking the right-hand seat which Aldrin had occupied.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## World Focus On Three Men

By GORDON F. JOSELOFF

United Press International

From Bogota to Bangkok Saigon to Bucharest, the world Wednesday excitedly followed the Apollo 11 liftoff. For the most part there were unreserved hopes. There were some regrets.

"Estupendo!" shouted a Spanish television announcer. "Altogether Americans," a Soviet university professor telephoned to a U.S. correspondent in Moscow.

"The future has commenced," headlined a Bogota newspaper.

"I am so excited, I am still trembling," said Bogota Secretary. A 31-year-old Yugoslav school teacher.

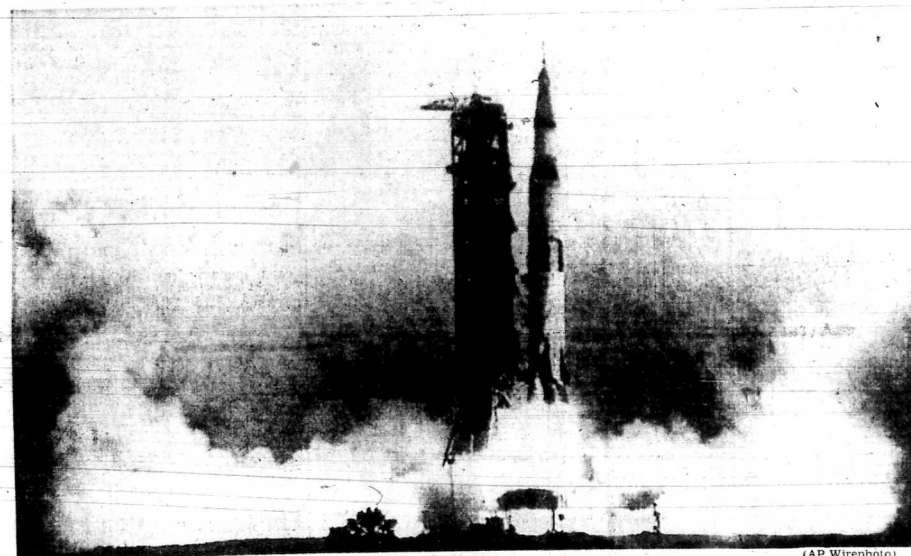
An Apollo button summed up the feeling of many East Europeans.

"We Poles are as excited as everyone. We hoped all the time that the Americans would land the first man on the moon."

Pope Paul VI, addressing his weekly audience at Castel Gandolfo, Italy, hailed the U.S. moon mission as "a very bold enterprise" and wished the three astronauts success.

Vienna office workers left their desks at mid-afternoon to watch the blastoff on televisions in windows of appliance stores. The scene was repeated in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



(AP Wirephoto)

A Blast Of Flame And They're On Their Way

'God Bless Them, God Bless Them'

## Hundreds Of Thousands Watch

By BERNARD WEINBAUR

(U.S. News Wirephoto Service) COCA BEACH — Hundreds of thousands of tourists stood in silent awe Wednesday and watched the Apollo 11 spacecraft rise in a fury of flame and streak across the pale blue sky in man's first journey to the moon.

As the 365-foot vehicle ignited and thundered toward the sky, stunned quiet gripped the eight-mile-long beach, the highways near Thruway, the jeties of Cape Canaveral and the parks and television sets of Merritt Island.

"I'm shaky, I'm tearful," whispered Mrs. John Vow, the wife of a Jacksonville, Fla., stockbroker who arrived at 4 a.m. Wednesday morning to watch the launch from a crowded jetty 15 miles south of launch pad 39-A. "It's the beginning

of a new era in the life of man."

On Cocoa Beach, five miles away, Mrs. Lee Fornica, a Connecticut school teacher, stood on the hot sunny beach and watched the rocket out of sight, leaving a white fluffy vapor-trail. "Everyone is so quiet," she said, with the shimmering ocean breaking into surf several feet away. "Some of them just whisper,

"God bless them, God bless them."

An estimated 750,000 to one million persons witnessed the launching at 9:32 Wednesday morning, swarming into Brevard County through a chaotic night of parties, traffic tups, whirling police sirens, packed restaurants, and the steady drone of helicopters that bounced onto the hard sand beach carrying Ambassadors, Congressmen and businessmen. Wednesday's turnout was the largest in history to witness a space launch.

The two most prominent guests at the launch were Vice President Agnew and former President Johnson who sat on the sun-drenched bleachers at the Cape Kennedy Space Center, together with 500 other VIP's.

Speak Informally Both men spoke informally of the space effort. Agnew proposed a new American space goal of a flight to Mars. "Someone is going to do it," he observed. "I think we shouldn't be too timid to say by the end of this century we are going to put a man on Mars."

Former President Johnson, who served on space committees for years as Senator and Vice President, said the moon flight followed decisions reached only 12 years ago. "If we can do that is such a short time. I wonder why we can't put the same effort into peace for all time," he said.

Traffic Backs Up Following the launch, Agnew and Johnson flew by helicopter for the 15-minute ride to Patrick Air Force Base and their departures toward military planes. Other dignitaries were almost immediately engulfed in traffic jams on the roads outside the

Yea, Verily, It'll Be Not Again Today

In spite of the deluge over the weekend which had several NEWS staffers drawing up plans for an ark, many people are happy over the chance of thunderstorms predicted for some parts of the state.

While mainlanders sheltered in heat up to unofficial reports of 100 degrees, Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis had the right idea, as he and members of his executive council and state house newsmen enjoyed ocean breezes while sitting on Pensacola Bay in Bangor, the temperature

(Cont. on Page 20, Col. 5)

## Moscow Silent On Its Luna

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

(U.S. News Wirephoto Service) MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Wednesday reported promptly to the Russian people on the successful launching of Apollo 11 but maintained silence for the third consecutive day on its own unmanned spacecraft, Luna 15, which also is heading for the moon.

All radio and television stations gave factual accounts of the Apollo 11 blastoff and the main television news show at 8:30 p.m. Moscow time, four hours after the launching, showed about five minutes of tape of the actual liftoff at Cape Kennedy.

The viewers were promised that additional taped segments would be provided at other points in the Apollo flight. The tape was taken from the live coverage provided to all of Europe via communications satellite.

But the drama of the liftoff was lacking since the Soviet media, as is customary even with Soviet space ventures, did not provide a live pickup.

Much more was disclosed about the Apollo 11 mission than has been in the public about the unmanned Luna flight which should now be nearing the moon more than three days after its launching on Sunday.

Nothing has been said officially since the original, Tass, communicate which reported that Luna 15 would do research of the moon and the space near

Since then speculation has been rife here. It ranges from the conservative view that Luna 15 merely is an attempt to orbit the moon and return to earth, something no previous Luna spacecraft has done — to the belief that Luna 15 is designed to land on the moon, scoop up rock, and return to earth aboard of the manned Apollo 11, a goal to reduce the impact of Apollo 11 on world and Soviet public opinion.

Tass, the official Soviet press agency, has distributed a rather long account of Apollo 11 which is being read over radio and television.

It gives the details of the mission and concludes with a biography of each of the three astronauts whom Tass called "these brave men."

Many Russians, who undoubtedly believed their country would be first to land a man on the moon, have wished Americans well on the mission. No bitterness has been observed among Russians, whose late

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"I CAN SEE IT!" — All eyes are on the Saturn 5 rocket as it thunders aloft. Kennedy as the rocket went off on schedule. (AP Wirephoto)

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**WATCHING TV** — This is Mission Control at Houston as the telecast from Apollo 11 spacecraft was in progress.

Members of the team look at a small TV screen while the same image appears on a giant screen on the wall. (AP Wire-photo)

## Great Northern Expansion Will Add About 150 Jobs

By JOE BROOKS

MILLINOCKET — A major expansion plan outlined by the Great Northern Paper Co. Thursday will add about 150 jobs to the present 1,100 employees at the firm's Millinocket mill.

The \$45 million expansion project was approved unanimously by the company's board of directors in closed session at the group's bimonthly meeting on Thursday, held for the first time at the Northern Division offices in Millinocket.

Peter S. Paine, chairman and chief GNP executive officer, said the project will increase the capacity of the mill by 40 per cent, or 135,000 tons of paper a year.

The new program, which will include a wide high-speed paper machine and supporting equipment, has been under study for some time, Paine said.

The paper company executive added that detailed engineering and negotiations with suppliers of equipment will begin immediately, with construction scheduled to commence about May 1.

the first refusal were not detailed.

Last year, GNP's Northern Division produced approximately 270,000 tons of printing grades which are used in catalogues, telephone books, paperbacks and periodicals.

In making the announcement, Paine said that the project "is the most logical outgrowth of a 10-year program of diversifying the production of the mill. With the planned additions, the mill will be the largest single producer of groundwood printing

By AL ROSSITER JR.

**SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)**—Challenged by a Russian robot rocket in a race to get lunar soil samples, America's Apollo 11 fliers raced Friday toward their date with destiny and a walk on the lunar surface—a walk which now may come earlier than planned.

At midnight EDT the spacecraft carrying Commander Neil

A. Armstrong, Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr., and Michael Collins was 182,224 miles from earth and traveling at 2,735 mph.

The command ship will continue slowing down during the day until it passes the "Great Divide" at 10:30 p.m. Friday, when it falls under the dominance of moon's gravitational pull and begins gathering speed again.

Apollo 11 will reach the vicinity of the Moon Saturday and the astronauts will fire the retro rockets that will kick them into a lunar orbit and set the stage for man's first step into another world.

The fliers showed earthlings the strange world of space in a color telecast Thursday night floating a flashlight in the weightlessness of their command ship and turning the

world "upside down" by rotating their camera.

The Soviet "Mooncooper" rocket whirled into orbit around the moon Thursday and apparently was a last ditch gamble by the Russians to beat America back to earth with samples of the lunar soil.

The development had no noticeable effect on the Apollo fliers. They jogged in place in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Nixon Ready For Talk To Moon Trio

By FRED FERRETTI

**NEW YORK** — Preparations are being made for President Nixon to speak to astronauts Neil A. Armstrong and Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. late Sunday or early Monday morning as they walk on the moon. The event would be nationally televised.

The White House has not confirmed the President's plans, but it is known that Nixon informed intimates that he wanted to do something "dramatic" in conjunction with the moon landing.

The White House initiated inquiries when it telephoned the American Broadcasting Company here on Wednesday. A B.C. is the overall coordinator of pool coverage for the Apollo 11 flight. These calls were, an A.B.C. source confirmed Thursday, "veiled queries as to what would be involved if the President wanted to talk with the astronauts on the moon."

The network source said that the White House was told that the electronic hook-up was not only possible, but also relatively simple, and that it could be arranged quickly.

## Timetable For Friday

**SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)**—Apollo 11 timetable for Friday, July 18:

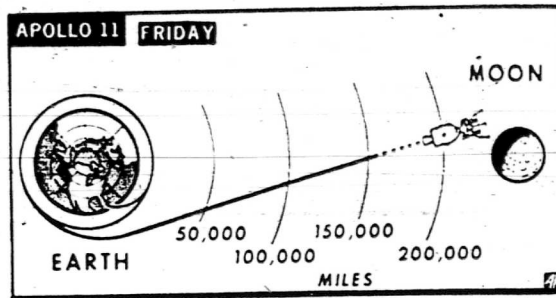
8:32 a.m. EDT—Crew awakens.

2:26 p.m.—Course correction, if necessary.

5:47 p.m.—Armstrong and Aldrin enter moon lander, for first time for checkout, then rejoin Collins in command ship.

7:32 p.m.—Scheduled 15-minute television show.

9:32 p.m.—Crew begins nine-hour rest period.



**SHORTENING THE DISTANCE** — Solid line covers the distance the Apollo 11 command and lunar modules will have gone by midnight Thursday in the

flight to the moon. Broken line traces distance that will be covered up to midnight Friday. (AP Wirephoto)

## Monday To Be Moon Day In State, Curtis Asserts

**AUGUSTA (AP)**—Monday will be "Moon Day" in Maine with a special holiday for state employees.

Gov. Curtis went along with President Nixon's request for a "National Day of Participation" and declared July 21 a state holiday.

Liquor stores will close in observance of the impending moon landing.

B. Morton Havey, executive director of Associated Industries of Maine says a survey indicates most industrial plants will operate as usual, but many will allow employees to take the day off without pay if they wish.

Bank Commissioner Elmer W. Campbell, acting with the advice of the attorney general's office, directed all state banks to close Monday. This will apply to all financial institutions and credit unions under the supervision of the Maine Department of Banking.

Summer session classes at the

University of Maine at Orono will be cancelled, and all university employees who can be spared will have an administrative holiday.

All state departments and institutions will suspend operations Monday except those necessary to the "health, safety, protection and well-being" of the people.

State Personnel Director Willard R. Harris said the day off would be regarded as a regular holiday, and state employees required to work that day will be given compensating time off or straight-time reimbursement.

(NEWS Washington Bureau)

**WASHINGTON** — The president of a Maine potato chip company may get an unexpected assist from the federal tax collector because he fussed to Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R-Maine about the business shut-

down on Monday's "moon holiday."

It all began with an overnight telegram from Robert Meehan, president of the Humpty Dumpty Potato Chip Co. of Scarborough, to Sen. Smith: "whereas you are so strongly suggesting that this coming Monday businesses are suggested to close down, would like to ask for assistance from the federal government in order to complete my government reports such as withholding taxes, etc."

The senator replied by telegram that the Monday holiday wasn't her idea and said she hadn't ordered it. She explained that the proposal came from James L. Reid Jr., a Portland public relations man, who was promised by telephone Tuesday that the senator would refer it to President Nixon. Since Reid's letter didn't reach the senator

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



# Apollo Sweeping Closer To Moon Orbit

By PAUL RECER

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)—The men of Apollo 11—their lunar orbit only hours away—inspected Friday the fragile spacecraft called Eagle and found it ready for man's first landing on the moon.

Neil A. Armstrong and Air Force Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. crawled through a tunnel into the moon lander and found the small spacecraft undamaged by the buffeting of launch and its long space journey.

The inspection—seen on earth during the longest telecast ever beamed from space—came as

Apollo 11 neared the point where the moon's gravity takes control of the spacecraft and starts it arcing around the lunar backside.

Apollo 11 goes into an orbit of the moon at 1:26 p.m. EDT Saturday.

Armstrong and his crewmates had to delay the start of their nine-hour rest period for more than an hour past the 9:32 p.m. (EDT) scheduled starting time.

An attempt to put the spacecraft into a stable spin—called passive thermal control—failed and a second attempt had to be made. It was successful. Flight

controllers couldn't determine immediately why the first attempt failed.

The spacecraft must be spun three revolutions an hour to equalize on all sides the intense heat radiating from the sun.

The crew will awaken Saturday with the moon only 25,000 miles away and only seven hours before their moon orbit begins.

Although there was no damage to the lunar module, Armstrong did notice that a boom supporting an exterior light on the command module had been charred, apparently during

launch. This light is used only if some malfunction should force the crew to transfer outside the spacecraft in darkness from the lunar module to the command module. It has no use if the mission goes as planned, and mission control termed the damaged insignificant.

The 96-minute telecast started after Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Collins, the third crewman, asked if mission control wanted some "free television," meaning unscheduled.

Although surprised, control quickly agreed and Collins turned on the color camera.

Aldrin carried the camera with him into the lunar module and Armstrong followed him a few minutes later. It was their first chance to check the condition of the moon machine since before launch on Wednesday.

Earlier in the day, space officials in Houston announced they had been told by a Russian scientist that the Soviet's unmanned Luna 15 in orbit of the moon would not interfere with Apollo 11's planned mission.

Friday's television spectacular marked a thaw in the subdued, businesslike approach of

the Apollo 11 crewmen to their historic flight.

Throughout the telecast, the astronauts, who earlier in the day spoke only when spoken to, talked and joked and explained their space home to the audience.

They showed a view of the earth and bobbed around in weightlessness.

"I'd like to say hello to all my fellow Scouts and Scouters at Farragut State Park in Idaho," said Armstrong, a former Eagle Scout.

"They're having a national jamboree there this week-

end and Apollo 11 would like to send them best wishes.

The 96-minute surprise television spectacular, which caught the commercial networks unprepared to relay it immediately, focused on the instruments and equipment in the lunar module. The telecast was so clear that floating specks of dust could clearly be seen.

When mission control noted the floating particles, Aldrin quietly replied: "Yeah, I'm choking on one every so often."

While Armstrong focused on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Hot Spell Licked For Now

As a result of the continuing heat wave, State Police Friday reported about 1,000 cars an hour passing through the Kittery toll booth to the Maine Turnpike as weekend tourists and vacationers sought to evade the heat by fleeing northward where temperatures had already changed for the cooler.

In spite of the fact that the promised break in the heat wave didn't come Thursday night for many areas as predicted, weathermen remained optimistic. According to the weather bureau at Portland, the expected northern cold front already had passed through the state by 5 p.m. Friday, a day behind schedule, and was on its way south through New England.

Front Was Diffused  
If you are wondering how the cold front managed to hit Portland and go unnoticed in the central areas, the explanation is that it was diffused, and hence its effects are being felt gradually in falling temperatures rather than immediately.

Cooler temperatures and less humidity should have been on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



**PERSONAL STAKE** — Bill Rooney, at work in Bethpage, N. Y., plant of Grumman Aerospace Corp., has a personal stake in the Apollo 11 mission — he helped

build the lunar module. "If something should go wrong," he says. "I'll worry that it was something I did." In photo he is at work on Lunar Module Nine. (AP Wirephoto)

## Nixon Urges Government Expand Its Program On Birth Control

By EUGENE V. RISHER

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Nixon advocated Friday that the government expand its birth control and family planning programs in the next five years to help the nation cope with the population explosion predicted before the end of the century.

In a special message to Congress, Nixon emphasized that in no way would birth control activities "be allowed to infringe upon the religious convictions or personal wishes and freedom of any individual."

"We can be sure that society will not be ready for this growth unless it begins its planning immediately," the President said.

He told Congress the population growth raises questions such as these:

"Where, for example, will the next hundred million Americans live? If the patterns of the last few decades hold for the rest of the century, then at least three quarters of the next hundred million persons will locate in highly urbanized areas."

"Are our cities prepared for

He also recommended creation of a "commission on population growth and the American future." The commission would study the probable trend of U.S. population growth before the end of the century, propose resources required to deal with the problems and to spell out ways in which the federal, state and local governments can cooperate in finding solutions.

Of the world population scene, Nixon reported that the number of people on earth may number over seven billion by

population, said Nixon's message was a "great historic document, a call to action for us and all mankind to join in a crusade to check the world population explosion (with) the vision and skill which enabled us to reach the moon."

After Nixon's message was released to newsmen at the White House, reporters were briefed on its details by Robert H. Finch, secretary of health, education and welfare, and Daniel P. Moynihan, presidential assistant for urban affairs.

By RALPH DIGHTON

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Pictures which could be the most exciting yet from Mars are scheduled to stream earthward late this month as twin U.S. spacecraft fly near the mysterious red planet.

Mariners 6 and 7, launched from Cape Kennedy, Fla., last February and March, carry cameras that can show features as small as 900 feet across compared with the two-mile resolution of Mariner 4 in 1965.

Space scientists say they are sharp enough to pick out canals, pyramids, ruins, temples or geometrical patterns that might be signs of past civilizations on Mars, long a subject of science fiction speculation.

Mariner 6 will snap the first of its pack of 74 pictures July 29 across 200 million miles to flight controllers at the U.S. Space Agency's Jet Propulsion Laboratory here. The first close-ups will be received here July 31.

Its first distant pictures, stored on tape, will be televised July 29 across 200 million miles to flight controllers at the U.S. Space Agency's Jet Propulsion Laboratory here. The first close-ups will be received here July 31.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Won't Interfere With Spaceship, Russians Assert

By EDWARD J. SHIELDS

MOSCOW (UPI)—Luna 15, Russia's orbiting moon robot, flashed another mysterious burst of radio signals to earth Friday but the Soviets assured the United States the spaceship would not interfere with Apollo 11's mission to put men on the moon.

The assurances were given to U.S. astronaut Frank Borman in a personal telephone call from Houston to M. V. Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and other Russian officials.

Borman visited the Soviet Union earlier this month, and his calls indicated that his trip had succeeded in improving relations between the two space giants.

Kept Informed

"Col. Borman was informed that the orbit of Luna 15 would not intersect published trajectories of Apollo 11 at any point and that he would be informed if any change developed," a statement released at the U.S. Space Center in Houston said.

In a later call to the Institute of Soviet-American Relations, Borman was told that Luna 15 was traveling at a 53-degree angle to the path Apollo 11 will (Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

## Mars Photos May Be The Best So Far

## Lunar Holiday Already Named

During the past week, President Nixon and a host of lesser government officials have been proclaiming that July 21 will be "Moon Monday" in observance of the scheduled Apollo 11 landing on earth's nearest neighbor.

But in the strictest sense, all the commotion is unnecessary because the officials are really labeling July 21 "Moon Moon Day."

Since before William of Normandy conquered England in 1066, Monday has meant "moon day" or "sacred day of the moon" to English speaking people.

But the government officials may have been clever in their proclaiming. If the astronauts get behind schedule and don't land until July 24, people can still celebrate "Monday" Thursday.

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# Man Walks On The Moon!

By JOHN BARBOUR

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — Two Americans landed and walked on the moon Sunday, the first human beings on its alien surface. They planted their nation's flag and talked to their President on earth by radio-telephone.

Millions on their home planet, 240,000 miles away, watched on television as they saluted the flag, and scouted the lunar surface.

The first to step on the moon was Neil Armstrong, 38, of Wapakoneta, Ohio. He stepped into the dusty surface at 10:56 p.m. EDT. His first words were, "That's one small step for man, a giant leap for mankind."

Twenty minutes later, his companion, Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr., 39, of Montclair, N.J., stepped to the surface. His words were, "Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful. A magnificent desolation."

They had landed on the moon nearly six hours before, at 4:18 p.m.

President Nixon's voice came to the ears of the astronauts on the moon from the Oval Room at the White House.

spires us to redouble our efforts to bring peace and tranquility to man.

"All the people on earth are surely one in their pride of what you have done, and one in their prayers that you will return safely."

Aldrin replied, "Thank you Mr. President. It is a privilege to represent the people of all

peaceable nations." Armstrong added his thanks.

Armstrong's steps were cautious at first. He almost slipped.

"The surface is fine and powdered, like powdered charcoal to the soles of the foot," he said. "I can see my footprints of my boots in the fine sandy particles."

Armstrong read from the plaque on the side of Eagle, the spacecraft that had brought them to the surface. In a steady voice, he said, "Here man first set foot on the moon, July, 1969. We came in peace for all mankind."

In the moments he walked alone, Armstrong's voice was all that was heard from the lunar surface.

He appeared phosphorescent in the blinding sunlight. He walked carefully at first in the gravity of the moon, only one-sixth as strong as on earth. Then he tried wide gait-like leaps.

Aldrin tried a kind of kangaroo-hop, but found it unsatisfactory. "The so-called kangaroo

hop doesn't seem to work as well as the more conventional pace," he said. "It would get rather tiring after several hundred."

In the lesser gravity of the moon, each of the men, 165 pounds on Earth, weighed something over 25 pounds on the moon.

Armstrong began the rock picking on the lunar surface. Aldrin joined him using a small scoop to put lunar soil in a plastic bag.

Above them in the mother ship, invisible and nearly ignored, were Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Collins, 38, keeping his lonely patrol around the moon for the moment when his companions blast off and return to

him for the trip back home. Collins said he saw a small white object on the moon, but didn't think it was the spacecraft. It was in the wrong place.

Back in Houston, where the nearly half-moon rode the sky in its zenith, Mrs. Jan Armstrong watched her husband on television. "I can't believe it is really happening," she said.

Armstrong surveyed the rocky, rugged scene around him. "It has a stark beauty all its own," he said. "It's different. But it's very pretty out here."

They took pictures of each other, and Aldrin hot views of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Two Historic Moments

Two historic moments were recorded Sunday—the set down of the Lunar Module on the moon, and the first step on an extra-terrestrial body by man.

The Lunar Module set down at 4:17:45 p.m. EDT, and Neil Armstrong put his foot down on the moon at 10:56:20 p.m. EDT.

## Soviet Craft Lowers

By ANDREW TORCHIA

JODRELL BANK, England (AP) — Luna 15 darted dramatically nearer the moon Sunday in a maneuver Jodrell Bank scientists said could only mean the Soviet unmanned probe was bent on reconnaissance during the Apollo 11 mission or was preparing to land.

Observatory Director Sir Bernard Lovell said that after Luna 15 had carried out two course corrections its mean altitude was 40 miles above the lunar surface.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass said Luna 15 was within 10 miles of the moon at its lowest point. It added that the probe was functioning normally in its scientific exploration of lunar space.

Semi-official leaks in Moscow before last Sunday's launching said Luna 15 would pick up moon soil and come back before U.S. astronauts could carry out this feat.

Another possibility mentioned in Moscow was that Luna 15 would observe the Apollo 11 flight and possibly land back television coverage.

Lovell said Luna's new orbit meant it was possibly on a course over the Apollo landing site in the Sea of Tranquility.

He said the orbit was so close to the moon that the Russians could not expect to leave Luna in it for a long period.

But he repeated that the chances of Luna interfering with Apollo were negligible.

At 2 p.m. EDT, Lovell said Luna went behind the moon at the end of its 40th orbit.

## 'Greatest Moment,' Nixon Says

By HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Nixon sat rapt before his television set during the epoch-making Apollo 11 moon landing and called it "the greatest moment of our time."

The President sat alone in his hideaway office in the Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House to view the landing on a portable color television set.

He told his press secretary Ronald Ziegler that the last 22 seconds of the descent "were the longest I have ever lived through."

"It felt like a half hour," Nixon said to Ziegler.

This "represents another great step in the history of man," Nixon said shortly after the touchdown in a telephone call to Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

According to Ziegler, the President told Rogers the moon flight would "bring the peoples of the world closer together."

Nixon then received a telephone call from Dr. Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) who reported that the astronauts had landed safely.

By JAMES RESTON

(U) New York Times News Service

The great achievement of the men on the moon is not only that they made history, but that they expanded man's vision of what history might be. One moonlanding doesn't make a new heaven and a new earth. But it has dramatized the possibilities of doing so.

The leaders of men have in recent years been in a state of profound depression over their inability to make more progress with the social, economic and political problems of the world. Even in the United States, which has glared in its capacity to do the impossible, men had begun to doubt their capacity to control events.

Revive Hope

What the moon landing has done is to revive hope, but the old heaven and the old earth have not passed away. The stubborn facts of the human family remain the same. The population of the world increased by 400 million in the decade of the Sixties. It will grow on the best estimates available, by about 200 million, outside of China, in the Seventies. According to the United Nations, more than half of the people now living on earth are malnourished and therefore vulnerable to disease, 500 million actually live in a state of constant hunger and a

Aldrin, Right, Salutes, As He, Armstrong Listen To President

## Analysis: Landing On Moon Revives Hope That Mankind Can Control Its Future

## Mainers Note

## The Touch-down

By JOE BROOKS

Repeat after me, July 20, 1969, at 4:17:45 P. M. EDT!

At that precise time, Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin gently set their lunar landing vehicle on the moon.

What were you doing at that time and what do you feel about the accomplishments of the U. S. astronauts?

Residents Felled

Some Eastern Maine residents were polled Sunday and were asked those questions. Many answered they were either listening to or watching reports on the moon voyage.

Their opinions on the effects of the landing were many. Here is a sampling:

In their newly chartered location, the astronauts sat and waited for word from Houston, Tex., to leave their tiny craft and pick up samples of rocks off the moon's surface.

Thousands of miles away, yet in another remote location, 23 miles off the Maine Coast on Mount Desert Rock, two U. S. Coast Guardsmen sat at the edge of man's oldest chartered routes on another pile of rocks in the Atlantic Ocean.

In the Lighthouse, Robert Coe

Inoue, engineerman third class, of Riverside, N. J., and Seaman Jon Morley of Middletown, N. J., were glued to their television set.

"We've been watching all day," Colongue said, "and we'll be watching tonight when they step out of that craft. It was real interesting."

In contrast to the calm sea

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Some Famous First Words

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — "Transquility base here. The Eagle has landed." Those were the first words from the lunar surface, from command pilot Neil Armstrong after the touchdown on the moon.

Other famous first words followed by history:

Charles Lindbergh, on arriving in Paris May 21, 1927, after the first solo flight across the Atlantic:

"I'm Charles Lindbergh."

Sir Henry Morton Stanley, on meeting Dr. David Livingstone

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## Today's Features

In Ujji, central Africa, Nov. 10, 1871.

"Doctor Livingstone I presume?"

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, arriving in Australia March 24, 1945, from Corregidor and the Philippines:

"I shall return."

Samuel F. Morse, in transmitting the first long distance message over the first telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore, May 24, 1844:

"What hath God wrought."

Adm. Richard E. Byrd, as navigator with Floyd Bennett, on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



(AP Photo)

## Moon-Lander Jettisoned, Trio Head Back

SPACE CENTER, HOUSTON (AP) — The men who walked the moon piloted the spacecraft Eagle to a crucial link-up with its mother ship Monday, then abandoned the historic "little craft" early, just six hours after it rocketed them safely from the lunar surface.

Three and speeding up their flight plans Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr. exited from the Eagle two hours

ahead of schedule and took their places in Columbia beside its pilot, Michael Collins.

It was at this point that mission control decided to have them jettison the lunar lander away. Collins said he heard a "fairly loud noise, and it appears to be departing. I would guess several feet a second."

At 12:35 a. m. Tuesday, while on the backside of the moon and out of radio contact with their

home planet, the astronauts were to fire their spacecraft engine to begin the 20,000 mile trip back home. If all goes well, they will splash down in the Pacific Thursday.

The astronauts noted some cracks in the outer coating around Eagle's tunnel, by which the two spacecraft were joined nose to nose. There were also some cracks in the thermal cover, but not apparently in the construction of the craft.

Columbia fired its engine briefly to get away from the Eagle which was left alone in orbit around the moon, eventually to crash to its surface.

Doctors said that Armstrong and Aldrin rested little after their lunar adventure Sunday, getting perhaps an hour or so of total sleep in the cramped, seatless quarters of Eagle.

"How's it feel up there to have some company?" mission control asked Collins.

"Darned good. I'll tell you," Collins said happily.

"I'll bet you'd almost be ready to sail up there after ten days' revolutions of an" mission control said.

"Oh no," Collins replied. "It's a happy home up here. It'd be nice to have some company. Matter of fact, he sure knows a couple a hundred million Americans up here."

"They were with you in spirit," said mission control.

There was apparently some transient trouble during docking, with Columbia pilot Collins reporting that the Eagle was jerking around and crystal words about Eagle's position control got.

Nevertheless, at 3:15 p. m. EDT, Columbia docked with Eagle just three minutes later than planned.

The American astronauts did not explain their remarks, which indicated wobbling during link-up, even to mission control, before they passed behind the moon, united again. But flight directors said they were reassured by control panels that showed no signs of difficulty.

The space agency offered a tentative explanation: As Collins moved in and inserted Columbia's docking probe into Eagle and docked, he didn't realize for a moment that they were together. He tried to pull his ship back to test the connection. At that moment a thruster on Eagle fired briefly.

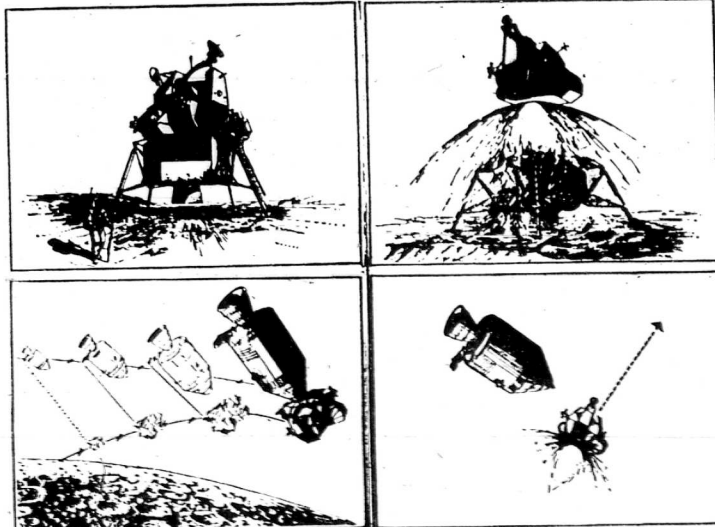
The result was a loud noise as the two vehicles wobbled together.

They were together again for the first time in 22 hours and 48 minutes, a little more than a day. But it was a day full of history and promise.

The space chase was right on schedule until link-up. The two craft were only 44 miles apart when Eagle pursued Columbia around the backside of the moon and out of radio contact with earth.

When they emerged again, Columbia was in her 27th orbit, Eagle in its second since lunar blast-off. They were only a few

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



REUNION IN SPACE — NASA drawings show phases of the lunar module's ascent from the moon, and astronauts return to LM after exploring moon. Upper right, bottom half of craft is used as launching pad when ascent engine is fired and LM darts upward. Lower

left, after a separation of nearly 28 hours, LM closes the gap with command space-ship until they are secured in orbit. Lower right, several hours after rendezvous, LM is jettisoned and command space-ship begins homeward journey. (AP Wirephoto)

## Soviets' Luna 15 Lands On Moon, Then Goes Dead

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Russian Luna 15 satellite Monday landed on the moon, but went dead after four minutes on the lunar surface, the Soviet Union announced Tuesday morning.

A dispatch by the Soviet news agency Tass said "at 18 hours 47 minutes (11:47 a. m. EDT) a retrorocket was switched on and the station left the orbit and reached the moon's surface in the preset area."

"The work with the station Luna 15 ended at 18 hours 51 minutes (11:51 a. m. EDT)."

The brief period of time between firing of the retrorocket and the end of the mission indicated a high speed crash landing. Earlier, Britain's Jetrol Bank reported that there were signs that Luna 15 had hit the moon at a speed of about 200 miles an hour.

Luna's landing on the moon came two hours before America's Apollo 11 astronauts

blasted off of the Sea of Tranquility.

"On July 21, 1969, the program of research in the space near the moon and the automatic station Luna 15 was completed," Tass said.

The Soviets said during the satellite's launch on July 15 there were 86 communications sessions "during which the work of the new systems of the station were checked." It also made 32 revolutions around the moon before hitting the surface.

### Mission X Mystery

Luna 15's flight remained a mystery to the Western world to its end, since the final Tass communique did not indicate what the specific, ultimate mission had been.

Reliable reports in Moscow and elsewhere were, however, that Luna 15 was designed to land on the moon, scoop up a sample of moon soil and return to earth with it before Apollo 11. If that was so, the mission was a failure.

## House Committee Approves More Taxes On Oil Industry

By EDWIN L. DALE, JR.  
U.S. News & World Report Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee voted 18 to 7 Monday to levy more taxes on the oil industry, the first serious tightening of oil taxation since the present law was written in 1926.

Not all of the special tax treatment of oil, which is an exhaustible resource, would be removed under the committee's decision. But the depletion allowance — long a symbol of tax reformers' "special privilege" — would be reduced from 27 per cent to 20 per cent.

The depletion allowance for most other minerals also would be reduced. The changes would increase the Treasury's annual revenues by \$100 million, most of it from oil and gas.

The committee's decision, which is still subject to a long process of congressional consideration, was disclosed by staff officials in lieu of a formal statement.

It means that the tax reform bill to be considered by the House in the next few weeks will include provisions to reduce the tax privileges now accorded to the oil industry.

## Much Of World Agog Over Feat

LONDON (AP) — Czechoslovakia issued two new postage stamps depicting astronauts on the moon and Nationalist China invited to three U.S. lunar space men to its traditional Moon Festival in September.

Surveying their stationhouse blotters, Italian police in Rome discovered they had just experienced the most crime free night of the year. Even the crooks, they said, stayed home watching man land and walk on the moon.

The world Monday was still agog about Apollo 11's historic exploration of the moon's surface. But there remained some misgivings.

According to Joseph Logan Jr., medicine man and heraldic chief of the Longhouse People of the Iroquois Indians in Loudoun, Ont., man's landing on the moon may plunge the earth into darkness and release monsters and beasts from the earth's core.

The moon is sacred in his people, Logan said, and "we are not supposed to disturb her."

And there was an Orthodox Muslim in Turkey, who said: "God will strike us all dead for interfering in His affairs."

Not all misgivings were so extreme.

For example, the newspaper Evening Standard in London said: "It will be a real measure of America's greatness if she can now subject her priorities to a searching review."

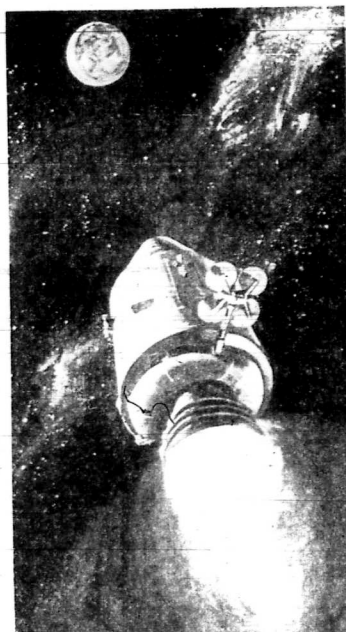
"There are many claimants in her own backyard for the next available \$5 million."

On the other hand, London's Daily Sketch wrote: "Can anyone doubt that, if we put our minds and our machines and our money to it, we can also make the deserts fertile, farm the seas, and produce in superabundance the leaves and fishes that are needed to feed the world's starving millions?"

America's moon triumph offers this old world's buckwheat and oatmeal peoples a parable of hope."

Czechoslovakia's gesture in issuing man on the moon stamps contrasted the Czechoslovakian media first treated man's first landing on the moon. It wasn't until 10 a. m. Moscow time that Moscow television finally showed film of the moon walk of Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr.

At the Defense Department in Ottawa, a spokesman reported: "If you want to count bodies we're at full strength. But if you want to count energy and drive, we're in bad shape."



HOMEWARD BOUND — This artist's conception from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) shows the Apollo 11 heading back to earth after completing its lunar mission. (NASA Photo by AP Wirephoto)

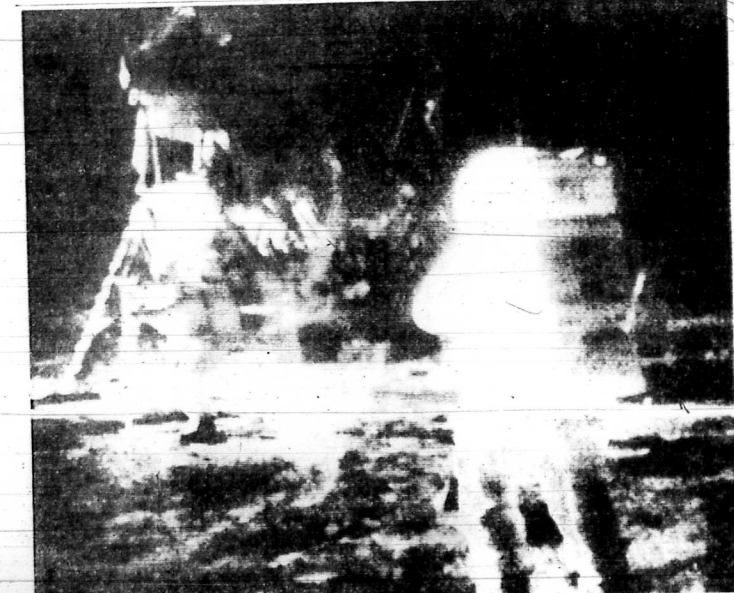
## Personages Offer Comment On Significance Of Apollo

Of space, which is really a flowering of civilization toward the stars, you might say, we must protect the surface of the earth. That's even more important. Our environment on the surface is where man lives.

"If we do that, I think there's almost no limit to the development of space that can be carried on — provided, of course, we protect our human root in the surface of the earth. We cannot cut off those roots. If we do, none of the flowering, none of the developments we carry on, are going to be of importance."

"I think this can be done."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AT WORK ON THE MOON — Astronaut Buzz Aldrin deploys the solar wind experiment near the lunar lander shortly after he and astronaut Neil A. Armstrong, right, set foot on the moon. The equipment was picked up and returned to their spacecraft at the end of their stay

on the lunar surface. This picture was received at Goldstone tracking station and released early Monday at Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Cal. (NASA Photo by AP Wirephoto)

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# Astronauts Back And They're Safe

## Laser Return Hoped

By WALTER SULLIVAN  
of The New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — After several nights in which observatories in Texas, California and Hawaii beamed powerful laser pulses at the Apollo 11 landing site on the moon, there have been indications of returning flashes.

One of the two scientific packages left at the site was a reflector aimed to return flashes of laser light generated by observatories on earth.

**Caused by Errors**  
The difficulty in obtaining the returning flashes seems to have been caused by errors in estimated earth-moon distances. The errors appear to have been as large as two and a half miles.

It is also reported that the Sea of Tranquility, in which the astronauts landed, may be extraordinarily rich in titanium, giving it a peculiar purple tint. This has been deduced from a new and more detailed analysis of data radioed to earth in 2067 by Surveyor 5.

The Surveyor was an unmanned craft that landed some 20 miles north of the spot where the Apollo astronauts came down. The Surveyor analysis of two moon samples shows titanium levels higher than those of any common earth rocks or of any meteorite that has fallen from the sky.

**Aldrin Comments**  
Soon after Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. climbed down onto the lunar surface, Leland Smith, he said to Neil A. Armstrong: "Neil, didn't I say we might see some purple rocks?"

They put several fragments in their specimen bags.

On Wednesday, Dr. Eugene M. Shoemaker, of the California Institute of Technology, told a news conference at the National Spaceport Center in Houston that the whole of the Sea of Tranquility had a peculiar dark-blue hue. In this respect it was quite distinct from the other lunar seas, he said.

Some laser beaming has been done from the Lick Observatory in California and from an observatory of the University of Michigan atop Mount Haleakala in Hawaii.

However, big chief efforts have been made by directing a laser beam through the optics of the new 10-inch telescope at the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas.

Two difficulties have hampered the effort. There was uncertainty as to the exact location of the site.

The other problem was to estimate the distance between the observatory and the reflector.

## Collins Gains Full Colopcey

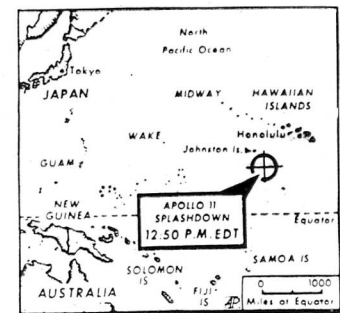
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Air Force granted astronaut Michael Collins a promotion to full colonel on his return from the moon Thursday.

Gen. John P. McConnell, Air Force chief of staff, said in a congratulatory message: "The Apollo 11 mission is undoubtedly a momentous achievement, and that the promotion is a token of appreciation for the part you played."

Of the other two astronauts, Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. is already a full colonel, while Neil Armstrong is a civilian.



Left To Right, Armstrong, Collins, Aldrin In Mobile Quarantine Facility On Carrier Hornet



**SPLASHDOWN** — Map shows the location of the Apollo 11 splashdown Thursday. The Apollo 11 ship hit the water at 12:50 p.m. EDT about nine miles from the recovery ship USS Hornet.

## Moon Landing Nearly Came To The Point Of Aborting

By RICHARD WITKIN  
of The New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Apollo officials were seriously worried during the final minutes of the lunar landing operation that the lunar landing computer aboard "Eagle" might compute it as short and rocket back into orbit, the operations director disclosed Thursday.

"The computer was right on the razor's edge," the official, Christopher C. Kraft Jr., related. "It was sending alarms" that it was working right up to 100 per cent capacity."

Asked if the men in the mission control room in Houston were worried that the landing approach would have to be broken off, he said:

"You're damn right we were."

**Eight Minutes Before**  
Kraft said the difficulty arose about eight minutes before Eagle landed, and had to be watched almost to touchdown. He praised the guidance officer on duty, Stephen G. Bales, and the flight director in charge, Eugene F. Kranz, for the steps they took to keep a "serious problem from becoming 'cata-

strophic" and forestalling the landing attempt.

Lt. Gen. Samuel C. Phillips, director of Project Apollo, endorsed Kraft's estimate, saying:

"In my opinion, we almost didn't make it. I could be wrong. Neil might see it differently. But I think we came awfully close to having to abort."

**In Phone Interview**  
Kraft's account was given in a telephone interview from Houston shortly before the Apollo 11 crew returned safely to earth from man's first voyage to another world. There had been little prior information to indicate by what a narrow margin the epochal landing had finally been accomplished.

A few bare clues that something was wrong came over the radio shortly after the final start of the descent engine, at 50,000 feet, to bring the lunar module out of orbit and head it down to the landing site.

"Program alarm," came the

(Continued on Page 18)

## Eastern Maine Applauds-- 'Glad They Got Back Well'

"Wonderful," "Breathtaking," and "I'm glad they got back safely" are a summation of how eastern Maine residents reacted to man's first walk on the moon.

Here is a sampling of some of their statements after splashdown Thursday:

**Better Wait**  
Joseph Cunningham, Houlton police dispatcher, and leather crier: "I'm happy they are back but I think we had better wait a while before we say how much the scientific world will benefit from the trip."

**Roby Jack**, an 83-year-old Dover-Foxcroft housewife: "Thank God I lived long enough to see them back home. I think it's just wonderful."

**"Fantastic"**  
E. Albert Nitsche, a 38-year veteran in the teaching profession, summing at Swans Island, "Fantastic, but we'll have to wait a while before we realize the full importance of the mission."

Nitsche, head of the Science Department at New London, Conn. High School, thinks the United States should push ahead

with its space program and venture to other planets. "That's the only thing that keeps a scientist going, the challenge of new frontiers."

**"A Humdinger"**  
Miss Katherine Fillette, a Bar Harbor resident and a news correspondent, called the trip: "A humdinger." Miss Fillette said she sent a St. Christopher medal to one of the astronauts to wear on the trip but hasn't heard if he did.

Dr. Richard Fox, a staff member at the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor: "The results of the analysis on the moon samples are bound to enlighten us as to the composition of the moon. I think we have reached one goal, but we can't stop now."

Clarence P. Imhof of Belfast: "What a benefit to man to know about the moon. It wasn't important that we got there first, but it should add a lot to the prestige of Americans working in the space program."

Joseph Demaseo, who works at the Winter Harbor Naval Security Group station, spoke of the quarantine: "It's a necessary precaution, but I think it's a bit too long. I don't believe they will find any germs. It's known to scientists. It's too hot (on the moon) for bacteria to survive."

The Rev. T. O. O'Brien, pastor of United Methodist churches

in Columbia Falls, Columbia, Addison and Harrington termed the success "tremendous, especially in view of the fact that there are so many who want to tear the country down. Even so, as it is expressed in every aspect of the American way, only tens to build."

Looking at the triumph through the eyes of a native of India, the Rev. Oommen compared the American astronauts and space program to the Russian way of conquering their space ventures.

He said: "The Americans wanted to do it, they weren't sent or forced. But the Russians are trained and have no other choice. . . if you are in, you are in and can't get out. . . you are forced to produce in whatever vocation you are placed into."

He termed the American effort "effortless" that it was achieved "along with all of America's freedom and independent and liberal values."

Bob Gray, of Skowhegan termed the flight a "remarkable engineering feat" but felt the money could have been better spent here on earth. He expressed no great concern about the Earth's contamination by moon germs.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Lady of Auburn, N.Y., returning from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Next U.S. Aim May Be Mars

**ABOARD USS HORNET**  
(UPI)—Apollo 11's astronaut streaked safely to earth Thursday to end their epic voyage to the moon.

American space officials began talking about Mars as their next target while the first man to walk the moon lazily strolled his small sledge in the astronauts' isolation trailer aboard this recovery aircraft carrier.

Neil A. Armstrong, civilian commander of man's greatest adventure, was as calm as the rest of the world was jubilant. A photographer peered through a window in the ship's quarantine trailer on the hangar deck saw Armstrong pick up the tike and begin playing.

"I couldn't hear what he was playing but he had his head back, his eyes closed, he was grinning and looking like he was having a whale of a time," he said.

Bringing with them as their treasure — Rocks from the dusty lunar surface — Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr. landed in the Pacific Ocean at 12:50 p.m. EDT.

They were airlifted by helicopter to this carrier one hour and seven minutes later to receive the personal welcome of President Richard M. Nixon and a breakfast of Georgian pancakes in their isolation ward.

**Splashdown Flash**  
Word of their safe splashdown was flashed around the world even inside Russia, and the Soviets led the world's powers in messages of congratulations. In the United States, there were screams, cheers and tears from San Francisco and Monroeville, Va. to Armstrong's hometown of Wapakoneta, Ohio.

Dr. George E. Mueller, associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), told a news conference the eight-day mission of Apollo 11 has put the nation "at what is undoubtedly

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## Lile Mother Held In Murder Of Her Two Children, 3 And 6

By DEAN RHODES  
LILLE — Mabel Grivins retained a big wooden crucifix that had been placed atop a clothes trunk in the upstairs hallway of her daughter's house. Mabel, son-in-law Roland Sirus, opened the trunk.

The grandmother and father strolled in horror.

Inside the otherwise empty trunk lay the bodies of Michael Sirus, 6, and Brian Sirus, 3,

the sons of Sirus and grandsons of Mrs. Grivins.

The grandmother's cheeks flashed against her white hair Thursday as she told of the Wednesday night discovery in the home of Rose Ann Sirus, 26. Mrs. Grivins recalled that the bodies had revealed "no shots, no cut," but that the eldest boy had marks on his throat.

Sirus cried, "Oh no! My

kids", the short, solidly-built grandmother remembered.

Brunette Rose Anne Sirus was arraigned in Madawaska District Court at 4 p.m. Thursday on two state police charges of murdering her sons Wednesday in this Grand Isle community.

Mrs. Sirus entered no plea before Judge Robert L. Browne. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



**FROGMAN LENDS A HAND** — The Apollo 11 astronauts, fresh from the capsule that brought them back to earth from the moon, wait in a raft, right, beside the

module, left, as Navy frogman Lt. Clancy Hattlerberger, works on the command module. (AP Wirephoto by radio from Carrier Hornet)